

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1, 6, and 34-36 are currently pending in this application. Claim 1, 6, and 34-36 is amended. New claims 37-40 are added.

Claim Rejection - 35 USC §103

Claims 1, 6, 34, and 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,056,106 to Wang (hereinafter "Wang") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,175,308 to Tallman (hereinafter "Tallman"). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Wang discloses a method using a spread-spectrum based radiolocation system using hand-held receiver units and fixed-position reference transmitters for determining distance and direction between a golfer and key locations on a golf course (see Abstract). The hand-held receiver receives pseudo-noise coded signals from a plurality of transmitters in order to determine a distance measurement on the course (see Figure 1 and column 4, lines 58-65). Each transmitter broadcasts at the same RF signal but a unique PN-coded sequence is assigned to each transmitter (see column 5, lines 32-36).

Each hand-held receiver is provided with a PN code epoch recovery processor for receiving the PN-modulated carriers of the transmitters. Then, a time difference measurement processor is used to determine the time difference between the local

code timing epoch and the received, tracked code epoch of the transmitted signals. Based on this information, a distance and direction determination processor determines the distance between a golfer and a particular target (see column 6, lines 12-22). Distance to a particular target is obtained using hyperbolic location techniques, based on the known coordinates of the transmitters, the known coordinates of the hole, the known coordinates of a fixed reference point for each hole, and the arrival time measurements obtained by the receiver by tracking the four selected transmitter signals (see column 7, lines 53-60).

Wang fails to teach or suggest "transmitting location information from the subscriber unit over a spread spectrum signal to the communication network" as recited in the independent claims. Further, Wang fails to teach or suggest the communication network providing a location service using the location information as recited in the independent claims.

Tallman discloses a tracking unit attached to a mobile unit to be monitored to sense and transmit identity, location, direction of travel and alarm condition information to a computer monitoring station (see column 4, lines 14-18). The tracking unit is operative to receive the location signals broadcast by the infrared (IR) transmitters. Upon receipt of the location signal, the tracking unit generates a watchdog signal that carries the two most recently received location signals, as well as a unique reader identification code, then transmits the watchdog signal on a

radio frequency (RF) signal (see column 6, lines 37-44). The watchdog signal is transmitted using a 900 MHz spread spectrum technology via an internal wire antenna (see column 6, lines 54-56).

Both Wang and Tallman fail to teach or disclose "displaying information indicative of the determined location at the subscriber unit, wherein the displayed information includes a street address" as recited in the amended independent claims.

Based on the arguments presented above, withdrawal of the §103(a) rejection of claims 1,6, 34, and 35 is respectfully requested.

Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 3,714,573 to Grossman (hereinafter "Grossman") in view of Wang. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Grossman discloses a method in which an apparatus repetitively transmits a uniquely coded spread-spectrum identification signal. The signal is received at a plurality of antenna locations and provided to a central station where it is used to provide information from which the identity of the vehicle is determined. The received signals are processed at the central station to determine relative differences in the time of arrival of the signals at each antenna in order to determine the location of the apparatus (see abstract.)

However, unlike the pending claims, Grossman does not disclose that "a plurality of antennas configured to transmit a plurality of spread spectrum signals having an associated code" as recited in claim 36. Grossman teaches that the plurality of antennas merely receive a signal from the apparatus (see column 2, lines 57-65).

Further, both Grossman and Wang fail to teach or disclose "a processing device configured to provide a location service using the received location information, wherein the location service provides information including a street address" as recited in the amended claim 36.

Based on the arguments presented above, withdrawal of the §103(a) rejection of claim 36 is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

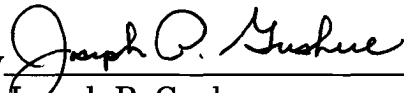
If the Examiner believes that any additional minor formal matters need to be addressed in order to place this application in condition for allowance, or that a telephonic interview will help to materially advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone at the Examiner's convenience.

Applicant: Bolgiano et al.
Application No.: 10/663,240

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Bolgiano et al.

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Enclosures